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MOLOTOV IN STIRRING PLEA FOR PEACE TO SAVE MANKIND FROM WORLD SLAUGHTER

STRESSES U.S.S.R. NEUTRALITY IN PRESENT WAR

An Editorial

Wanted: On a Charge of Murder

A FUGITIVE from Justice! That is the type of character used by the Dies Committee to slander the Communist Party, defame the trade unions and discredit the liberal movement.

At the very moment when William C. McCuistion was strutting and lying as a star witness for Dies, he was being hunted by the New Orleans police, charged with the murder of an official of the National Maritime Union.

But no one on the Dies Committee questioned him—that is, not in public. No one asked who he was or where he came from. That is the way it is with all the stoolie-pigeons and underworld characters who are paraded before the Dies committee.

When he delivered his stream of lies about the Communist Party and spoke of himself as a "former Communist," no one asked under what circumstances he had "left" the Party. And for good reason! For McCuistion was expelled from the Communist Party in 1934 as a drunkard and an unreliable element.

When he spewed forth his slanders against the National Maritime Union, no one asked under what conditions he had "left" that organization. And again for good reason. For McCuistion had been expelled from the NMU as part of the Jerome King group of stoolie-pigeons, spies and disrupters who were working with the steamship owners to break the union and whose strong-arm methods led to the death of the union official in connection with whose murder McCuistion has now been taken into custody.

No one asked him about his activities years ago in the Marine Workers Industrial Union. For his record there was one of corruption, double-dealing and deceit.

When he said that he had been in Spain, no one made any further inquiries. For in Loyalist Spain, McCuistion was hated and despised as a coward and deserter!

This is the person whom Dies takes to his bosom. McCuistion sits down with the committee's "investigator" and the two of them together work out the questions and answers to be heard in public—just as district attorneys used to coach the witnesses in labor frame-ups.

Isn't it strange that the Dies Committee didn't know that the police were hunting for McCuistion. It was known up and down the New York waterfront.

But perhaps such things don't bother Rep. Dies. After all, hasn't it happened before? Didn't Alvin Halpern face trial on a larceny charge on the very same day that he testified as a Dies Committee witness against the Abraham Lincoln Brigade? Didn't Edward F. Sullivan, former chief "investigator" for Dies, himself have a police record?

IT IS ONLY scum like these who can provide Dies with the dishonest perjured material that he requires to smear and destroy the labor and progressive movements.

By now it should be clear to every trade unionist and every liberal that Dies' methods and his witnesses smell of corruption because his goal is so corrupt.

Just listen to the admission of David Lawrence, Wall Street columnist, writing in yesterday's New York Sun:

"The so-called anti-Communistic wave, which has been fostered by various interests throughout the country" is "anxious to DISCREDIT, IF POSSIBLE, VARIOUS LABOR UNION LEADERS AS A PART OF THE CAPITAL-LABOR QUARRELS OF THE HOUR. Then, too, there is undoubtedly a good deal of behind-the-scenes effort to tie up the LIBERALS to Communism by inferences and innuendoes." (Our emphasis.—Ed.)

HOW far does Dies plan to go with his dragnet? Speaking before the grocery monopolists the other day in this city, Dies made it clear that he was after everybody who dares criticize or fight against the abuses and corruption of monopoly capital. Dies termed such people as "Communists by degrees" and who were trying to "remake society along socialistic lines."

Dies is out to get every individual and every organization which is sincerely trying to better the lot of the people and to clip the claws of the Morgans, Rockefellers and Tom Girdlers.

All those labor and liberal forces whom Dies would gag, hamstring and annihilate, must turn around and call a halt to his activities before he and the monopoly capitalists carry through the destruction of every democratic right of the American people.

Police Nail McCuistion On Murder Charge

NMU Asks If Alleged Killer Was Shielded by Dies Committee

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—William C. McCuistion, New Orleans Goon Squad leader who is the Dies Committee's newest expert on Communism, was locked up in the 11th precinct jail here today on a murder charge.

Police said they would keep the committee protege for a few days until arrangements are made for his extradition to New Orleans, where he is wanted in connection with the murder of Philip Carey, former official of the National Maritime Union.

[According to the United Press, Chief of Detectives John Grosch of New Orleans said today that William C. McCuistion had been charged with murder in connection with the slaying here Sept. 17 of Garey.

Grosch said Federal authorities would return to New Orleans for prosecution of William C. McCuistion, held by Washington police for questioning today.]

DIES SEES "A PLOT"

As soon as McCuistion finished up his morning's chafe of tall tales about Communist "control" of the N. M. U., Lt. Horace Lineberg of the Washington police took him away.

The arrest was made on request of the New Orleans police after N. M. U. leaders, who had been trying to locate McCuistion for some time, got in touch with them.

Rep. Martin Dies professed to see in the arrest of the anti-labor strong-arm specialist, just another deep, dark "Communist plot."

He stated with deep pathos and appropriate gestures that this man who is charged with having been the head of the gang which killed Carey was an innocent victim of "persecution."

Dies maintained that McCuistion's "civil liberties have been violated" because the N. M. U. insisted on having him arrested.

As a matter of fact, the committee

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World's Fair Closes; Opens Again in May

Rain Keeps Last Day's Gate to Smallest of the Entire Year

The "World of Tomorrow" went into winter storage last night to reopen for a second season on May 25 of next year.

Approximately 4,000 Fair employees today are searching for new jobs.

Fair officials had expected the attendance figure of paid admissions to run up to 26,000,000, but with a steady, all-day rain, thousands who had expected to be present on the last day were kept away.

During the early hours of yesterday admissions totaled only 1,397, the lowest of the entire season. The total given as of yesterday for the season was 25,780,127. Another 5,000,000 entered on passes. The average attendance per day was 140,000.

Exhibits will be kept through the winter and the buildings will be guarded by watchmen and firemen. The \$15,000,000 display will return next season with the exception of several foreign exhibits which are being withdrawn.

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Chamberlain Moves to Recognize Italy's Seizure of Albania

LONDON, Oct. 31 (UP).—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain revealed in the House of Commons today that Great Britain intended to send a new consul general to Albania, a step interpreted as the first move toward British recognition of the Italian annexation of the formerly independent kingdom.

The disclosure was made in a written reply by Chamberlain to a question asked by Conservative William Patrick Spens. Chamberlain said Britain proposed to appoint L. R. Graffey Smith consul general at Durazzo succeeding Sir Andrew Ryan who was appointed to the post while Albania was still ruled by King Zog, now in exile.

Administration Wins Embargo Test in House

Repeal Forces Close Debate on Rule by 177 to 237

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (UP).—The administration today won the opening engagement of the House neutrality fight when the chamber approved a rule to send the measure to conference with the Senate.

The House ordered the bill sent to conference by a voice vote after an initial test of strength on a motion by Representative Fish (R., N. Y.) to close debate on the rule under which the measure was sent to conference.

The administration won the vote to close debate 237 to 177.

The vote provided an initial test of Administration strength in the closely-divided house. However, it was not regarded as conclusive.

The decisive test will come when the House votes later on the question of instructing the conferees to insist on retention of the present embargo on arms shipments to belligerents.

Dies maintained that McCuistion's "civil liberties have been violated" because the N. M. U. insisted on having him arrested.

As a matter of fact, the committee

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Mussolini Shakes Up Cabinet and Army Chiefs

London Sees Move Slap at Berlin; Fascist Leader Relieved

ROME, Oct. 31 (UP).—Mussolini today carried out the most drastic shakeup of his Cabinet, party and highest military leaders which fascism has seen.

In London, Mussolini's action was regarded as eliminating pro-Nazi elements in the high ranks of the Fascist party.

Mussolini replaced Achille Starace, secretary-general of the fascist party since 1932; Propaganda Minister Dino Alfieri, five other Cabinet ministers and the chiefs of staff of the army and air force, but left the foreign minister and three other ministers in their posts.

Untouched by the removals were Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, who is married to Mussolini's daughter Edda; Count Dino Grandi, minister of justice and former ambassador to London; Count Paolo Thion de Revel, minister of finance, and Giuseppe Bottai, minister of national education.

Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, veteran of the Libyan and Ethiopian campaigns and former Viceroy of Ethiopia, became chief of staff of the army, replacing General Alberto Pariani.

Gen. Francesco Princolo was named under-secretary of aviation and chief of staff of the air force, replacing Gen. Giuseppe Valese, who had held both posts.

Starace, who held the post of secretary general of the fascist party longer than any other man, was replaced by Gen. Ettore Muti.

Starace became chief of the fascist militia.

Valentine Lifts Cruising Ban; Strike Readied

Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine lifted the announced ban on taxicab cruising in the midtown area yesterday as the Taxi Division of the Transport Workers Union issued its first strike bulletin to the drivers calling for unity in their ranks and urging them to "keep clear-headed" in the impending strike situation.

Meanwhile the State Mediation Board intervened in the strike situation. It invited the Transport

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Bombay Cabinet Quits Over Rejection of Self-Rule Plea

BOMBAY, Oct. 31 (UP).—The Bombay provincial government resigned today in protest against the British government's refusal to recognize demands of the India National Congress for democracy and independence and clarification of British war aims.

"The resignations," Prime Minister B. G. Kehr said, "are the inevitable consequence of the British government's refusal to recognize our right to determine the country's future in consonance with the people's will."

[The Indian National Congress Ministry in Madras province has already resigned in compliance with the Congress decision. The Congress ministries in six other provinces are expected to resign momentarily.]

The Governor of Bombay will accept the resignations tomorrow, meanwhile taking over administration of the province and suspending the constitution.

Daladier Turning Spain Refugees Over to Franco

Makes Agreement to Return Victims to the Burgos Butcher; Confiscates Supplies Sent by International Relief Organizations

PARIS, Oct. 30 (ICN).—One of the most cowardly aspects of the new phase of the imperialist war—a war in which the main enemy is not Hitler or Hitlerism, but the working class of the world—is the new agreement which has been reached between Franco and the Daladier Government in regard to the heroic defenders of Spain, who sought refuge in "democratic" France.

The thousands of refugees from Republican Spain are now being tracked down, driven back to the tender mercies of the master butcher, Franco. In tens of thousands, women, children and men are being delivered up to him.

The French government has actually confiscated all the supplies which international relief organizations had collected in all democratic countries to help these poor refugees to continue a miserable existence in exile. Sugar, chocolate, clothing, soap and other things destined for Spanish children have been taken away from them. And in addition, these children are being delivered over to Franco. International relief organizations are vigorously protesting and fighting against these Tory actions.

The French reactionaries, eager to show Franco that they are really politically his equal, are also seeking leading Spanish Republicans to send back as hostages to Franco, to enable him to launch his major political trial against the "instigators" of the Spanish war, to torture and kill them.

The German blast villages facing Maginot Line

Report Stagnation Period Over on Western Front with Clearing Weather

PARIS, Oct. 31 (UP).—Long range guns of the Siegfried line rained demolition shells on French villages between the frontier and the Maginot line today.

The stagnation period on the Western Front ended with clearing weather which brought revival of activity in two key sectors, along the Moselle River and east of Saarbruecken in the Elles Valley.

The German six-inch guns battered not only the French villages in front of the Maginot line but hammered at French fortresses and lines of communication.

The trajectory of the heaviest shelling showed the Germans were firing from a distance of 12 miles, which would place the guns back in the Siegfried line. There was no attempt by the German General Staff to gain terrain and the shelling was clearly of the demolition type.

BULLETIN! Longshoremen Vote Strike

The International Longshoremen's Union last night voted to strike here in 48 hours unless 10 coastwise shipping companies grant wage increases and shorter hours.

Peer Says London Held U. S. Ship For 24 Days

LONDON, Oct. 31. — American merchant vessels seized by the British contraband control have been held in British ports for as long as 24 days, Lord Strabolgi revealed in the House of Commons.

Lengthy delays were criticized by Laborites who asserted that "it annoys neutrals to have their ships treated like this."

Brands War Imperialist, Not Fight for Democracy

Contrasts U.S. Violations of Neutrality With Soviet Peace Stand

REVIEWS PACTS

Assails Britain, France U. S. Warmakers for Continuing War

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 31.—A determined call to peace, addressed to all neutral countries and to the people of Britain and France, echoed today from the tribune of the Soviet Premier. Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov delivered a brilliant, history-making report to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Union prefers to keep its hands free in the future as well, to go on consistently following its policy of neutrality and not only not to help the spread of war, but to help strengthen whatever stirrings there are for restoration of peace," Molotov told a packed joint session of the Council (Soviet) of the Union and the Council of Nationalities.

Warning the muddle-headed that "roles are changing" in the international situation, Molotov branded the present European conflict as an "imperialist" war fought by Britain and France to defend their colonial empires from Germany's claims and to maintain their world supremacy.

"It is fear of Germany's claims to these colonial possessions that is at the bottom of the present war," Molotov said. "It is fear of losing world supremacy that dictates to the ruling circles of Great Britain and France the policy of fomenting the war with Germany.

"Thus the imperialist character of the war is obvious to anyone who wants to face realities and does not close his eyes to the facts."

He warned that "this war promises nothing to the working class but bloody sacrifice and hardships."

The major change in the international situation during the past three or four months outlined by Molotov, in addition to the cardinal fact that the Soviet Union "succeeded in considerably strengthening our position and the international weight of the Soviet Union," was that "Germany is in the position of a state which is striving for the earliest termination of the war and for peace, while Britain and France, which only yesterday were declaiming against aggression, are in favor of continuing the war and are opposed to the conclusion of peace."

The "ideological" claim of Britain and France to be fighting for "democracy" and the "destruction of Hitlerism" was compared by Molotov in the most scathing terms with the religious wars of the Middle Ages.

Since conclusion in late August of the Soviet-German non-aggression pact, and continuing through the signing of the Soviet-German army and frontier treaty, development of relations between these two powers, which Molotov emphasizes were the two largest in Europe, "has proceeded along the line of strengthening our friendly relations, extending our practical cooperation and

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WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

Text of Molotov's Speech to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Oct. 31.—Following is the text of the report on the international situation and the peace policy of the Soviet Union delivered today to the Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. by Vyacheslav Molotov, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.

Comrades, Deputies:

There have been important changes in the international situation during the past two months. This applies above all to Europe, but also to countries far beyond the confines of Europe. In this connection, mention should be made of three principal circumstances which are of decisive importance.

1. Mention should be made of the changes that have taken place in relations between the Soviet Union and Germany. Since conclusion of the Soviet-German non-aggression pact on August 23, an end has been put to the abnormal relations that existed between the Soviet Union and Germany for a number of years. Instead of the enmity which was fostered in every way by certain European powers we now have a rapprochement and the establishment of friendly relations between the U.S.S.R. and Germany.

Further improvement of these new relations, good relations, found its reflection in the German-Soviet treaty on amity and the frontier signed in Moscow on September 28. This radical change in the relations between the Soviet Union and Germany, the two biggest states in Europe, was bound to have its effect on the international situation. Furthermore, events have entirely confirmed the estimation of the political significance of the Soviet-German rapprochement given at the last session of the Supreme Soviet.

2. Mention must be made of such a fact as the defeat of Poland in war and the collapse of the Polish state. The ruling circles in Poland boasted quite a lot about the "stability" of their state and the "might" of their army. However, one swift blow to Poland, first by the German Army and then by the Red Army, and nothing was left of this ugly offspring of the Versailles Treaty which had existed by oppression of non-Polish nationalities. The "traditional policy" of unprincipled maneuvering between Germany and the U.S.S.R., and playing off one against the other, has proved unsound and has suffered complete bankruptcy.

3. It must be admitted that the great war which has flared up in Europe has caused radical changes in the entire international situation. This war began as a war between Germany and Poland, and turned into a war between Germany on the one hand, and Britain and France on the other. The war between Germany and Poland ended quickly because of the utter bankruptcy of the Polish leaders.

As we know, neither the British nor the French guarantees were of help to Poland. To this day, in fact, nobody knows what these "guarantees" were.

The war between Germany and the Anglo-French bloc is only in its first stage and has not yet been really developed. It is nevertheless clear that a war like this was bound to cause radical changes in the situation in Europe, and not only in Europe. As a result of these important changes in the international situation, certain old formulas, formulas which we employed only recently, to which many people were so accustomed, are now obviously out-of-date and unap- plicable. We must be quite clear on this point so as to avoid making gross errors in judging the new political situation that has developed in Europe.

We know, for example, that in the past few months such concepts as "aggression" and "aggressor" have acquired new concrete connotation, new meaning. It is not hard to understand that we can no longer employ these concepts in the sense we did, say, three or four months ago. Today, as far as the European great powers are concerned, Germany is in the position of a state which is striving for the earliest termination of the war and for peace, while Britain and France, which only yesterday were decrying against aggression, are in favor of continuing the war and are opposed to conclusion of peace. The roles, as you see, are changing.

The efforts of the British and French Governments to justify this new position of theirs on the grounds of their obligations with regards to Poland are, of course, obviously unsound. Everybody realizes that there can be no question of restoring the old Poland. It is therefore absurd to continue the present war under the flag of the restoration of the former Polish state.

Although the Governments of Britain and France understand this, they do not want the war stopped and peace restored, but are seeking new excuses for continuing the war with Germany.

The ruling circles of Britain and France have been lately attempting to depict themselves as champions of the democratic rights of the nations against Hitlerism, and the British Government has announced that its aim in the war with Germany is nothing more nor less than the "destruction of Hitlerism."

It amounts to this, that the British, and with them the French supporters of war, have declared something in the nature of "ideological" war on Germany reminiscent of the religious wars of olden times. In fact, religious wars against heretics and religious dissenters were once the fashion. As we know, they led to the most dire results for the masses, to economic ruin and cultural deterioration of the nations. These wars could have no other outcome. But they were wars of the Middle Ages. Is it back to the Middle Ages, to the days of religious wars, superstition and cultural deterioration that the ruling classes of Britain and France want to drag us?

In any case, under the "ideological" flag there has now been started a war of even greater dimensions and fraught with even greater danger for the peoples of Europe and the whole world. But there is absolutely no justification for a war of this kind. One may accept or reject the ideology of Hitlerism as well as any other ideological system, that is a matter of political views. But everybody would understand that ideology cannot be destroyed by force, that it cannot be eliminated.

The non-aggression pact concluded between the Soviet Union and Germany bound us to maintain neutrality in case Germany participated in war. We have consistently followed this course, which was in no wise contradicted by the entry of our troops into the territory of former Poland which began on September 17. It will be sufficient to recall that on that same day, September 17, the Soviet Government sent a special note to all states with which it maintains diplomatic relations declaring that the U.S.S.R. will continue its policy of neutrality in its relations with them.

It is not clear that the aim of the present war in Europe is not what it is proclaimed to be in official statements intended for the broad public in France and England? That is, it is not a fight for democracy but something else, of which these gentlemen do not speak openly.

The real cause of the Anglo-French war with Germany was not that Britain and France had vowed to restore the old Poland and not, of course, that they decided to undertake a fight for democracy. The ruling circles of Britain and France have, of course, other and more immediate motives for going to war with Germany. These motives do not lie in any ideology but in their profoundly material interests as mighty colonial powers.

Great Britain, with a population of 47,000,000, possesses colonies with a population of 480,000. The colonial empire of France, whose population does not exceed 42,000,000, embraces a population of 70,000,000 in the French colonies. The possession of these colonies, which makes possible the exploitation of hundreds of millions of people, is the foundation of the world supremacy of Great Britain and France.

It is fear of Germany's claim to these colonial possessions that is at the bottom of the present war by England and France against Germany which has grown substantially stronger lately as the result of the collapse of the Versailles Treaty. It is fear of losing world supremacy that dictates to the ruling circles of Great Britain and France the policy of fomenting war with Germany.

Thus, the imperialist character of this war is obvious to anyone who wants to face realities and does not close his eyes to the facts. One can see from all this who is interested in this war being waged for world supremacy. Certainly not the working class. This war promises nothing to the working class but bloody sacrifices and hardships.

Well now, judge for yourselves whether the meaning of such conceptions as "aggression" and "aggressor" has changed recently or not. It is not difficult to see that the use of these words in their old meaning, that is, the meaning attached to them before the recent decisive turn in political relations between the Soviet Union and Germany and before the outbreak of the great imperialist war in Europe, can only create confusion in people's minds and must inevitably lead to erroneous conclusions. To avoid this, we must not allow an uncritical attitude towards old concepts, which are no longer applicable in the new international situation.

That has been the course of international affairs in the recent period.

I shall now pass to the changes that have taken place in the international position of the Soviet Union. Here the changes have been no mean ones; but if we confine ourselves to essentials, the following must be admitted, that thanks to our consistently pursued peaceful foreign policy, we have succeeded in considerably strengthening our position



DELEGATES TO SUPREME SOVIET.—Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. during an interval in the sessions stroll on the balcony of the session hall from which an excellent view of Moscow is obtained.

and the international weight of the Soviet Union.

As I have said, our relations with Germany have radically improved. Here the development has proceeded along the line of strengthening our friendly relations, extending our practical cooperation and rendering Germany political support in her efforts for peace.

The non-aggression pact concluded between the Soviet Union and Germany bound us to maintain neutrality in case Germany participated in war. We have consistently followed this course, which was in no wise contradicted by the entry of our troops into the territory of former Poland which began on September 17. It will be sufficient to recall that on that same day, September 17, the Soviet Government sent a special note to all states with which it maintains diplomatic relations declaring that the U.S.S.R. will continue its policy of neutrality in its relations with them.

It is known that our troops entered the territory of Poland only after the Polish state had collapsed and actually ceased to exist. Naturally we could not remain neutral towards these facts, since as a result of these events we were confronted with urgent problems concerning the security of our state. Furthermore, the Soviet Government had to take into consideration the exceptional situation created for our brothers in the Western Ukraine and Western Byelo-Russia who had been abandoned to their fate as a result of the collapse of Poland.

Subsequent events fully confirmed that the new Soviet-German relations are based on a firm foundation of mutual interests. After the Red Army units entered the territory of the former Polish state, serious questions arose relating to the delimitation of the state interests of the U.S.S.R. and Germany. These questions were promptly settled by mutual agreement. The German-Soviet treaty on amity and the frontier between the U.S.S.R. and Germany, concluded at the end of September, has consolidated our relations with the German state.

The relations between Germany and the other Western European bourgeois states have in the past two decades been determined primarily by Germany's efforts to break the fetters of the Versailles Treaty, whose authors were Great Britain and France, with active participation by the United States. This was which, in the long run, led to the present war in Europe. The relations between the Soviet Union and Germany have been based on a different foundation, which involved no interest in perpetuating the post-war Versailles system. We have always held that a strong Germany is an indispensable condition for a durable peace in Europe. It would be ridiculous to think that Germany could be "simply put out of communism" and struck off the books. The powers which cherish this foolish and dangerous dream ignore that the deplorable experience of Verailles in present state of international affairs, which radically differs from that of 1914, may end in disaster for them.

We have consistently striven to improve our relations with Germany and have wholeheartedly welcomed similar strivings by Germany itself. Today our relations with the German state are based on our friendly relations, on our readiness to support Germany's efforts for peace and at the same time on a desire to contribute in every way to the development of Soviet-German economic relations to the mutual benefit of both states. Special mention should be made of the fact that the change that has taken place in Soviet-German political relations created favorable conditions for the development of Soviet-German economic relations. The recent economic negotiations carried on by the German delegation in Moscow and the present negotiations carried on by the Soviet economic delegation in Germany are preparing a broad basis for the development of trade between the Soviet Union and Germany.

I shall now pass to our relations with the Baltic countries. As you know, important changes have taken place in this sphere as well. The relations of the Soviet Union with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are based on the peace treaties concluded with the respective countries in 1920. By these treaties Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania became independent states, and ever since then the Soviet Union has invariably followed a friendly policy towards these newly-created states. This was a reflection of the radical difference between the policy of

the Soviet Government and the policy of tsarist Russia, which brutally oppressed the small nations, denied them every opportunity of independent national and political development, and left them with the most painful memories of tsarism.

Doubtless this important circumstance might serve as a sound premise for improvement in Soviet-Finnish relations, in which, as may be seen, Finland is no less interested than the Soviet Union. Soviet-Finnish negotiations were begun recently on our initiative.

What is the subject of these negotiations? It is not difficult to see that in the present state of international affairs, when in the center of Europe war is developing between some of the biggest states, a war fraught with great surprises and dangers for all European states, the Soviet Union is not only entitled but obliged to take serious measures to increase its security.

It is natural for the Soviet Government to display particular concern with regard to the Gulf of Finland, which is the approach to Leningrad from the sea, and also with regard to the land border which stands some 30 kilometers away from Leningrad. I must remind you that the population of Leningrad has grown to three and a half million, which almost equals the entire population of Finland, amounting to 3,850,000.

Thus a rapprochement between the USSR on the one hand, and Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania on the other, will contribute to the more rapid progress of agriculture, industry, transport and, in general, to the national prosperity of our Baltic neighbors.

The principles of Soviet policy towards small neighbors have been demonstrated with particular force by the treaty providing for the transfer of the city of Vilna [Vilnius] and Vilna region to the Lithuanian Republic.

Thereby the Lithuanian state, with its population of two and a half million, considerably extends its territory, increases its population by 350,000 and receives the city of Vilna, whose population is almost double that of the present Lithuanian capital [Kaunas].

The Soviet Union agreed to transfer the city of Vilna to the Lithuanian Republic not because Vilna has a predominantly Lithuanian population. No, the majority of the inhabitants of Vilna are non-Lithuanian. But the Soviet Government took into consideration the fact that the city of Vilna ought to belong to Lithuania as a city with which the historical past of the Lithuanian state, on the one hand, and on the other hand the national aspirations of the Lithuanian people, are connected.

In view of the special geographic position of these countries, which are in a way approached to the U.S.S.R., particularly from the Baltic, these pacts allow the Soviet Union to maintain naval bases and airfields in specified parts of Estonia and Latvia, and in the case of Lithuania the pact provides for the defense of the Lithuanian borders jointly with the Soviet Union.

The creation of these Soviet naval bases and airfields on the territory of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and the stationing of a certain number of Red Army units to protect these bases and airfields, are insurance of a reliable defense base not only for the Soviet Union, but also for the Baltic states themselves, and thereby contribute to the preservation of peace which is to the interest of our peoples.

Our relations with Finland are of a special character. This is to be explained chiefly by the fact that in Finland there is a greater amount of outside influence on the part of third powers. An impartial person must admit, however, that the same problems concerning the security of the Soviet Union and particularly of Leningrad, which figured in the negotiations with Estonia, also figure in the negotiations with Finland.

Our recent diplomatic negotiations with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have shown that we have sufficient confidence in each other and a proper understanding of the necessity of taking these measures of military defense in the interests both of the Soviet Union and of these states themselves.

The negotiations have fully revealed the anxiety of the parties concerned to preserve peace and safeguard the security of our peoples, who are engaged in peaceful labor. It was all this that insured the successful completion of the negotiations and the conclusion of the pacts of mutual significance, which are of great historical importance.

The special character of these mutual assistance pacts in no way implies any interference of the Soviet Union in the affairs of Estonia, Latvia or Lithuania, as some foreign newspapers are trying to make out. On the contrary, all these pacts of mutual assistance strictly stipulate the inviolability of the sovereignty of the signatory states and the principle of non-interference in each other's affairs.

These pacts are based on mutual respect for the political, social and economic structure of the contracting parties, and are designed to strengthen the basis for peaceful and neighborly cooperation between our peoples. We stand for scrupulous and punctilious observance of the pacts on the basis of complete reciprocity, and we declare that all nonsense about Sovietizing of the Baltic countries is only to the interest of our common enemies and of all anti-Soviet provocateurs.

In view of the improvement in our political relations with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the Soviet Union has gone a long way to meet the economic needs of these states and has concluded trade agreements with them. Thanks to these economic agreements,

very gates of Leningrad. This is eloquently testified to by Finland's experience with the "democratic" government of Kerensky and Tsereteli, not to mention the Government of Prince Lvov and Milyukov, let alone the tsarist government.

We have also proposed to Finland to disarm the fortified zones along the entire Soviet-Finnish border on the isthmus of Karelia, which should fully accord with the interests of Finland. We have further expressed our desire to reinforce the Soviet-Finnish pact of non-aggression with additional mutual guarantees. Lastly, consolidation of Soviet-Finnish political relations would undoubtedly form a splendid basis for the rapid development of the economic relations between the two countries.

Thus we are ready to meet Finland in the matters in which she is particularly interested. In view of all this, we do not think that Finland will seek for a pretext to frustrate the proposed agreement. This would not be in line with a policy of friendly Soviet-Finnish relations and would, of course, work to the serious detriment of Finland.

We are certain that the Finnish leading circles will properly understand the importance of consolidating friendly Soviet-Finnish relations and that Finnish public men will not yield to anti-Soviet influence or instigation from any quarter.

I must, however, inform you that even the President of the United States of America considered it proper to intervene in these matters, which one finds hard to reconcile with America's policy of neutrality.

In message to Comrade Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, dated Oct. 12, Mr. Roosevelt expressed the hope that friendly and peaceful relations between the U.S.S.R. and Finland would be maintained and developed.

Actually our proposals in the negotiations with Finland are extremely modest and are confined to that minimum without which it is impossible to safeguard the security of the U.S.S.R. and to put friendly relations with Finland on a firm footing.

We have begun negotiations with the Finnish representatives, Paasikivi [former Finnish Prime Minister and present Minister to Sweden Juhu K. Paasikivi] and Tanner [Agriculture Minister V. A. Tanner], sent for this purpose to Moscow by the Finnish Government, proposing conclusion of a Soviet-Finnish pact of mutual assistance approximately on the lines of our pacts of mutual assistance with the other Baltic states, but inasmuch as the Finnish Government declared that conclusion of such a pact would contradict its position of absolute neutrality, we did not insist on our proposal.

We then proposed that we proceed to discuss concrete questions in which we are interested from the standpoint of safeguarding the security of the U.S.S.R., and especially of Leningrad, both from the sea—in the Gulf of Finland—and from the land, in view of the extreme proximity of the border to Leningrad.

We have proposed that an agreement be reached to shift the Soviet-Finnish border on the isthmus of Karelia several kilometers further to the north of Leningrad. In exchange for this, we have proposed to transfer to Finland a part of Soviet Karelia double the size of the territory which Finland is to transfer to the Soviet Union. We have further proposed that an agreement be reached for Finland to lease to us for a definite term a small section of her territory near the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, where we might establish a naval base.

With a Soviet naval base at the southern entrance to the Gulf of Finland, at Baltic Port, as provided by the Soviet-Estonian pact of mutual assistance, the establishment of a naval base at the northern entrance to the Gulf of Finland would fully safeguard the Gulf of Finland against hostile attempts on the part of other states. We have no doubt that the establishment of such a base would not only be in the interests of the Soviet Union but also of the security of Finland herself.

Our other proposals, in particular our proposal as regards the exchange of certain islands in the Gulf of Finland as well as parts of the Rybachy and Sredny peninsulas for territory twice as large in Soviet Karelia, evidently do not meet with any objections on the part of the Finnish Government.

The differences with regard to certain of our proposals have not yet been overcome, and concessions made by Finland in this respect, as for instance the cession of part of the territory of the isthmus of Karelia, obviously do not meet the purpose.

We have further made a number of new steps to meet Finland half-way. We declared that if our main proposals are accepted, we shall be prepared to drop our objections to the fortification of the Aland islands, on

which the Finnish Government has been insisting for a long time. We only made one stipulation: We said that we would drop our objection to the fortification of the Aland islands on condition that the fortification is done by Finland's own national forces, without the participation of any third country, inasmuch as the USSR will take no part in it.

We have also proposed to Finland to disarm the fortified zones along the entire Soviet-Finnish border on the isthmus of Karelia, which should fully accord with the interests of Finland. We have further expressed our desire to reinforce the Soviet-Finnish pact of non-aggression with additional mutual guarantees.

What is the subject of these negotiations? It is not difficult to see that in the present state of international affairs, when in the center of Europe war is developing between some of the biggest states, a war fraught with great surprises and dangers for all European states, the Soviet Union is not only entitled but obliged to take serious measures to increase its security.

It is natural for the Soviet Government to display particular concern with regard to the Gulf of Finland, which is the approach to Leningrad from the sea, and also with regard to the land border which stands some 30 kilometers away from Leningrad. I must remind you that the population of Leningrad has grown to three and a half million, which almost equals the entire population of Finland, amounting to 3,850,000.

There is scarcely any need to dwell on the tales spread by the foreign press about the Soviet Union's proposals in the negotiations with Finland. Some assert that the U.S.S.R. "demands" the city of Viborg [Viborg] and the northern part of Lake Ladoga. Let us say, for our part, that this is a sheer fabrication and a lie. Others assert that the U.S.S.R. demands cession of the Aland islands. This is also a fabrication and a lie.

Actually our proposals in the negotiations with Finland are extremely modest and are confined to that minimum without which it is impossible to safeguard the security of the U.S.S.R. and to put friendly relations with Finland on a firm footing.

We have begun negotiations with the Finnish representatives, Paasikivi [former Finnish Prime Minister and present Minister to Sweden Juhu K. Paasikivi] and Tanner [Agriculture Minister V. A. Tanner], sent for this purpose to Moscow by the Finnish Government, proposing conclusion of a Soviet-Finnish pact of mutual assistance approximately on the lines of our p

Daladier Herds Labor Refugees Off to African Penal Camps

Text of Molotov's Speech

(Continued from Page 2)

tions did not lead to conclusion of a pact, but they did help to clear up, or at least to explore, a number of political questions that interest us. In the present international situation, it is particularly important to know the true facts and policy of the states with whom relations are of serious importance. Many things pertaining to the policy of Turkey have now become much clearer to us both as a result of the Moscow negotiations and as a result of the recent acts of the Turkish Government in the sphere of foreign policy.

As you know, the Government of Turkey has preferred to link its destinies with a definite group of European powers which are belligerents in the present war. It has concluded a pact of mutual assistance with Great Britain and France which have been waging war on Germany for the past two months. Turkey has thereby definitely discarded a cautious policy of neutrality and has entered the orbit of the developing European war. This is highly pleasing to both Great Britain and France, which are bent on drawing as many neutral countries as possible into their sphere of war. Whether Turkey will not come to regret this, we shall not try to guess. It is only incumbent on us to take note of these new factors in the foreign policy of our neighbors and to keep a watchful eye on the development of events.

If Turkey has now to some extent tied her hands and has taken the hazardous line of supporting one group of belligerents, the Turkish Government evidently realizes the responsibility it has thereby assumed.

But that is not the foreign policy which the Soviet Union is following and thanks to which it has secured not a few successes in the sphere of foreign policy. The Soviet Union prefers to keep its hands free in the future as well, to go on consistently following its policy of neutrality and not only to help the spread of war but to help strengthen whatever strivings there are for restoration of peace.

We are confident that the policy of peace which the U.S.S.R. has been consistently following holds out the best prospects for the future. And this is the policy we will follow in the region of the Black Sea too, confident that we shall fully insure its proper application as the interests of the Soviet Union and of the states friendly to the Soviet Union demand.

Now, as regards our relations with Japan. There has recently been a certain improvement in Soviet-Japanese relations. Symptoms of this improvement have been observable since the recent conclusion of the Moscow agreement which resulted in the liquidation of the well-known conflict on the Mongolian-Manchurian border.

For several months, or to be more precise, in May, June, July, August and up to the middle of September, hostilities took place in the Nomanhan district in the vicinity of the Mongolian-Manchurian border between Japanese-Manchurian and Soviet-Mongolian troops. During this period all arms, including airplanes and heavy artillery, were engaged in action and the battles were sometimes of a very bloody character. This absolutely unnecessary conflict exacted rather heavy casualties on our side and casualties several times heavier on the Japanese-Manchurian side. Finally Japan made proposals to terminate the conflict and we willingly met the Japanese Government's wishes.

As you know, the conflict arose from Japan's endeavor to appropriate part of the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic and thus forcibly to change the Mongolian-Manchurian border in her own favor. Such a unilateral method of action had to meet with a resolute rebuff and it has once again demonstrated its utter unsoundness when applied to the Soviet Union or its allies.

While the example of Luckless Poland has recently demonstrated how little the pacts of mutual assistance signed by some of the European great powers are sometimes worth, what has happened on the Mongolian-Manchurian border has demonstrated something quite different. It has demonstrated the value of pacts of mutual assistance to which are affixed the signature of the Soviet Union.

As for the conflict in question, it was liquidated by the Soviet-Japanese agreement concluded in Moscow on September 15 and peace has been fully restored on the Mongolian-Manchurian border. Thus the first step was made towards improvement of Soviet-

Japanese relations. The next step is the formation of a joint frontier commission consisting of representatives of the Soviet-Manchurian and Japanese-Manchurian sides. This commission will have to examine certain disputed questions of the frontier. There is no doubt that if good will is displayed not only on our part, the method of business-like examination of frontier questions will yield good results.

In addition, the possibility has been established of starting Soviet-Japanese trade negotiations. It must be admitted that the development of Soviet-Japanese trade is in the interests of both countries.

Thus we have reason to speak of the beginnings of improvement in our relations with Japan. It is difficult as yet to judge how far we may count upon a rapid development of this tendency. We have not yet been able to ascertain how far the ground for it has been prepared in Japanese circles. For our part, I must say that we look with favor on Japanese overtures of this kind and we approach them from the viewpoint of our fundamental political position and our concern for the interests of peace.

Finally, a few words about war contraband and the export of arms from neutral countries to the belligerent countries. The other day the Soviet Government's note in reply to Great Britain's notes of Sept. 6 and 11 was published. Our note explains the views of the USSR on the subject of war contraband and states that the Soviet Government cannot regard as war contraband foodstuffs, fuel for the non-combatant population and clothing, and that to prohibit import of articles of mass consumption is to condemn children, women, the old and the sick to suffering and starvation. The Soviet Government declares in this note that such questions cannot be settled by unilateral decisions, as Great Britain has done, but must be settled by common consent of the powers.

We expect that the neutral countries, like public opinion in Great Britain and France, will recognize the justice of our position and will take measures to prevent the war between the armies of the belligerent countries from being turned into a war against children, women, the old and the sick.

In any event, our country, as a neutral country which is not interested in the spread of war, will take every measure to render the war less devastating, to weaken it and to hasten its termination in the interests of peace.

From this standpoint, the decision of the American Government to lift the embargo on the export of arms to belligerent countries raises justified misgivings. It can scarcely be doubted that the effect of this decision will not be to weaken the war and to hasten its termination, but on the contrary to intensify, aggravate and protract it. Of course, this decision may bring big profits for the American war industries. But one asks, can this serve as a justification for lifting the embargo on the export of arms from America? Clearly, it cannot.

This is the international situation at the present moment. These are the principles of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

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Foster Speaks Tonight in Windup Election Rally

The correct spellings of the names of the Communist candidates are:

BROOKLYN

PETER V. CACCHIONE

MANHATTAN

ISRAEL AMTER

BRONX

ISIDORE BEGUN

QUEENS

PAUL CROSBIE

Answer Dies and War-Mongers With Aid for Bail Fund, Foster Urges

(Continued from Page 1)

writing on the activities of the Dies Committee yesterday, said:

"To allow progressive ideas to succumb to a wave of Red-hunting and throw the country back into a period of reaction such as followed the Mitchell Palmer Red-hunt after the last war would be an unnecessary and tragic loss."

Foster urged all members of C. P. and all who revere the democratic principles of the Bill of Rights to swing into energetic action in support of the newly formed Committee for Civil Rights for Communists, headed by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. The committee was formed immediately following the inquisition-like arrest and treatment of Earl Browder, secretary of the C.P.U.S.A., on alleged passport irregularities, upon whom a ridiculously high bail was set.

"The arrest of Browder on such flimsy trumped-up excuses should be an alarm signal to everyone," Foster declared. "It should arouse and warn all who treasure their liberties that there is a vicious enemy in our midst who wants to stifle and strangle the civil rights of the American nation."

"This new attack, however," Foster continued, "will be beaten back as sharply and decisively as were the hysterical attacks on civil liberties in the past—the manhunt days of the Palmer raids, in 1919-20, and the inquisition-like Fish Committee in 1930."

"The Dies Committee is the mouthpiece of the war-mongers, and the working-class of this country is opposed to war. It will also demonstrate its opposition to the nefarious intentions of Dies."

"The defeats of former attacks on civil liberties resulted from the prompt reaction of the masses," Foster said.

"That same alertness and promptness must be shown again in the present period, by widespread response to the appeal of the Committee for Civil Rights for Communists with funds to block the attempts of the reactionaries to harass and victimize the leaders of the Communist Party and non-Party liberals."

"Dies," Foster went on, "has singled out the Communist Party to vent Wall Street's venom upon for two basic reasons. First, because the Communist Party has taken an uncompromising stand against the war as an imperialist war that means nothing but misery, starvation and death for the masses, and second, because the Party is in the forefront of the struggle to protect the civil liberties and the living standards of the American people in the face of a savage drive by the employers."

"The arrest and threatened court-inquisition of Comrade Browder is the gauntlet flung at the American people by the Wall Streeters. We accept that challenge, confident that the people will rally to the fight and lick this aggressor on our homefront."

The Committee for Civil Rights for Communists has received, up until noon yesterday, a total of \$4,658 since it was formed several days ago.

All monies collected for the bail fund will be completely guaranteed as loans, invested in government bonds, and returned to loaners with interest at request. The monies will be used for no other purpose, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn stressed.

Meanwhile, in addition to loans, the committee chairman urged outright contributions.

Quill Brands N.Y. Post Taxi Strike Story as Viciously Anti-Labor

Accuses Backer of 'Cheap Misuse of Personal Power'; Challenges Publisher To State Position on Drivers' Demands

City Councilman Michael J. Quill let go a withering attack on the attempt of the New York Post to smear his campaign for re-election by a story which said that the impending Transport Workers Union strike in the taxi industry would be held off until after the election.

Quill branded the Post story as "vicious and unadulterated strike-breaking" and challenged the publisher of the paper, George Backer, to state whether or not he opposed "the efforts of miserly paid taxicab drivers to fight for their due rights."

He accused Backer of "cheap misuse of personal power" in permitting the publication of the story on the impending strike.

Quill's statement was made in a telegram to the taxi division of the union. Leaders of the division also released a statement in which they assailed the Post for its confusing of the issues.

The story today in the New

Council Writes-In Drive Speeds Up in Boroughs

Schedule Other Meetings for Garment Area; Party Leaders to Speak

Reaction's attack upon the Communist Party and what that means to the American people, will be explained tonight by the Party's national chairman, William Z. Foster, at Hunts Point Palace, Southern Boulevard and 163rd St., the Bronx.

Foster will head a list of speakers to mark the high point of Bronx County's election campaign tonight at an expected capacity audience of nearly 4,000. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, of the National Committee of the Party; Isidore Begun, Bronx Councilmanic candidate and Timothy Holmes, prominent Negro leader and member of the State Committee, will be the other speakers.

A similar election rally will be held on the auspices of New York County at Stuyvesant High School, 15th Street and First Avenue, with Robert Minor, veteran Communist leader and member of the National Committee, topping the list of speakers. Israel Amter, Manhattan Councilmanic candidate; Sadie Van Veen, chairman of the Women's Committee of the Party; Henry Forbes, New York County chairman of the Party and Tito Nunzio will be the other speakers. Nunzio will speak in Italian.

CANDIDATES TO SPEAK JOINTLY

Tomorrow at 6 P.M. all four Communist councilmanic candidates—Amter, Begun, Peter V. Cacchione of Brooklyn and Paul Crosbie of Queens—will for the first time in the campaign appear jointly before an audience of mid-town area workers at Hotel Diplomat, 108 W. 43rd St.

Garment area noon meetings still scheduled follow: Wednesday, 39th St. and Sixth Ave., with Cacchione as speaker; 39th St. and Seventh Ave., Mich Bernstein.

Thursday, 38th and Eighth Ave., E.G. Flynn, speaker; 38th and Sixth Ave., Henry Forbes; 20th and Seventh Ave., Timothy Holmes.

Friday, 39th and Sixth Ave., Isidore Begun; 37th and Eighth Ave., Timothy Holmes.

Monday, 29th and Seventh Ave., Amter; 28th and Eighth Ave., Sadie Van Veen; 39th and Sixth Ave., Sidney Bloomfield.

Councilmen will speak tonight before the Sheepshead Bay local of the Workers' Alliance at 216 E. 7th St. and at the Williamsburg Branch of the Alliance at 125 Boerum St. He will also address two open air rallies—at Ave. J and 13th St. and at N and East 12th St.

Sadie Van Veen will also address tonight a joint meeting of the Renert and Raver clubs at 206 E. Second St.

The big windup of Brooklyn's campaign will come with a series of indoor mass meetings, Friday night, outstanding national leaders of the Communist Party heading the lists of speakers at all of them. Every A.D. will hold a special rally. The Kings County campaign committee has already made public a dozen of the larger meetings. Minor, James Ford, William Weinstein, Max Bedacht, E.G. Flynn, Clarence C. Hathaway, Angelo Herndon and others as speakers.

Cop's Car Kill Man, 73

NEWARK, Oct. 31.—Theodore Hangi, 73, was killed last night by an automobile driven by Patrolman Edward Schadt. The policeman was held.

Sentner Gets \$2,500 Fine in Maytag Case

C.O. Leader Appeals Iowa Syndicalism Guilty Verdict

(By Federated Press)

MONTZUMA, Ia., Oct. 31.—William Sentner, a vice-president of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers (CIO), has been fined \$2,500 on criminal syndicalism charges resulting from a bitter three-month strike against the Maytag Co. in Newton, Ia., during the summer of 1938. The fine was imposed by District Judge W. S. Cooper three weeks after Sentner had been found guilty by a Poweshiek county jury.

As a candidate for public office in the Borough of the Bronx my political activities are and will remain confined to that borough. All that is to be added to the Post comments is that I am confident that the leaders of the taxi division of the Transport Workers Union will handle the matter as the New York taxi drivers instructed them, taking such action as is necessary at such time as such action would most benefit the taxi workers and not a time most desired by the employers and the stooges of the employers."

To exploit the news columns of an otherwise respectable newspaper to grind personal axe at the expense of mistreated workers is cheap misuse of one's personal power and in conflict with all the canons of ethical journalism.

The Post must know that my candidacy has no relation to the present situation in the taxi industry. As International President of the Transport Workers Union I will champion

cause of New York taxi drivers as I would any branch of our union in any part of the country.

TAI LEADERS ALSO REPLY

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If Publisher George Backer is opposed to the efforts of the miserly paid taxicab drivers to fight for their due rights let him state so in clear language.

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College Girls Learn to Fly



Fern Miller of Missoula, Mont.; Jeanette Bricker of East Cleveland, Ohio, and Barbara Hilditch of Erie, Pa. (l. to r.), tune up the motor of a plane before taking it aloft at Painesville, Ohio, where twenty students at Lake Erie College are being taught to fly under the Civil Aeronautics Authority's training program.

Judge Denies Right to Picket In Relief Case

To Picket Is 'Revolutionary Act' Court Rules; 18 WA Members Face Trial

Denouncing the right to picket as a "revolutionary" act "against the interests of the government," Magistrate Michael J. Ford yesterday postponed the cases of Mrs. Jennie Solomone and 18 Workers' Alliance pickets until Nov. 9.

Mrs. Solomone, evicted with her three children from an apartment at 99 McDougal St. last Tuesday, and weak from want of food, demanded a voucher from the Department of Welfare and funds with which to rent an apartment.

The Workers' Alliance members picked the Department with her after she had collapsed from hunger. They were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct.

Workers' Alliance leaders pointed out yesterday that the Department had confirmed the justice of Mrs. Solomone's demand by issuing a food voucher to her last Friday after the arrests.

THREATENS PICKETS

Magistrate Ford told the pickets that the President's recent statement that "you can't strike against the government" meant that to picket was to commit an act against the interests of the country.

He told arresting officers that if the pickets went on the line again and were arrested they should be brought into his court and that he would see to it that they were prosecuted on two counts.

Since being evicted from her apartment Mrs. Solomone has been living with friends while other friends have been caring for her family.

The emergency with which Mrs. Solomone was faced, Alliance leaders said, was recognized by the Department only after the demonstration.

"We are preparing to move into action," the strike bulletin said. The bulletins were distributed by the thousand union stewards in the garages where the union has contracts and in garages where there are no contracts they were distributed by members from organized stool pigeons.

The taxi drivers have the backing of tens of thousands of transit workers and the might of the CIO as well as the leaders of many powerful unions.

"With the support of the majority of the men in all the garages of the city, the T.W.U. stands out as the powerful united leader of all the past victories of the hackmen and the organizer that will once again force from the operators another victory."

"We are preparing to move into action. Keep cool and clear-headed. Watch this bulletin for all information. Remain united and unbeatable in the Transport Workers Union."

Commenting on the Valentine

strike situation concluded the bulletin:

"In all garages the men are determined to go to bat for union conditions. Company stooges stand exposed before the entire industry as stool pigeons."

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An open-air rally will be held

18 HURT IN QUEENS BUS CRASH; REGULAR DRIVERS ON STRIKE

'Stockholder' at Wheel When Green Line Car Hits Truck—Firm Balked at Union Pact

Eighteen persons were injured yesterday morning when one of the Green Line buses in Queens which are on strike crashed into a truck at 37th Ave. and 103rd St., Corona.

Only the so-called "stockholder drivers" have been operating the buses since the strike started. The firm refused to continue negotiations for a contract with the Amalgamated Association of Street Car and Motor Coach Drivers Union.

Because of the strike the bus was being followed by a car carrying three guards employed by Edward Holmes Co.

Joseph Guarino, of 33-44 108th St., Corona, a pedestrian, was pinned against a traffic light standard by the truck and suffered leg and arm fractures and internal injuries. He was taken to Flushing Hospital.

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COAST SEAMEN, MID-WEST FARMERS WARN AGAINST INVOLVEMENT IN WAR

Marine Unions Back 'Keep Out Of War' Groups

Farmers Say Business Rivalries to Blame for Europe's War

(Special to the Daily Worker)
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—Maritime Federation District Council No. 2 this week called on all affiliated unions to elect "Keep America Out of War" Committees, pursuant to a resolution adopted by the council.

The resolution stated:

Whereas, the Maritime Federation of the Pacific is on record to do all within its power to keep America from being involved in another imperialistic war; and

"Whereas, it is becoming increasingly clear that there are open and hidden forces attempting to bring our country into war so as to again fill their coffers with profits made at the expense of the misery and lives of millions of workers.

"Whereas, it is imperative, if the drift towards war is to be stopped, that America be kept neutral, and that the working people and particularly those organized in trade unions, develop a strong and determined movement to keep America out of war by keeping their membership informed on all questions in this connection, there be it

"Resolved, That District Council No. 2 go on record as calling upon all affiliated organizations to elect a Keep America Out of War Committee in their respective unions and that these committees cooperate with the council, and be it finally

"Resolved That regular reports be made to the council on the activities and work of these committees."

The council announced receipt of a congratulatory letter "on the stand you take for peace," from Lt.-Gov. Ellis E. Patterson.

FARMERS UNION BLAMES GREED OF BUSINESS

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BENSON, Minn., Oct. 31.—The conference of 150 farmers held here under the auspices of the National Board of the Farmers Union, unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that the cause of the present war is in the "commercial rivalries of Europe" and calling for vigilance against profiteers who "would like to see America go to war to clean up more billions."

The Farmers Union is taking a lead in the rural areas in the fight for peace. Much interest is centered in its national convention to be held at Omaha, November 20-22 at which a strong no war stand will undoubtedly be voted.

The resolution adopted at the conference here held on Oct. 26-27 follows:

"Whereas war, the greatest calamity that can befall the common people, has begun in Europe, and

"Whereas Farmers Union members who support the cooperative movement have a moral obligation to make clear that the cause of the present war is to be found in the commercial rivalries of Europe, Therefore

"Be it resolved that we urge the Farmers Union to use its great influence to keep America clear out of the war, and especially to be on guard against the profiteers who have already cleaned up six billion dollars on the speculative rise of stocks on the New York Stock Exchange and who would like to see America go to war and clean up more billions, and be it

"Further Resolved that we warn against the atmosphere of war hysteria which the agents of big business are cultivating and be on guard against any attack on our civil liberties as guaranteed by the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution, knowing full well that big business will see to it that one of the first groups to be persecuted under war hysteria will be the cooperative movement; in short we hold that America is for peace and against aggression and commercial ambitions and must stay out of this war, and be it

"Further Resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the National Board with the request that it be published in the National Union Farmer."

Alcohol Official Gets 2 Years for Graft

John O'Malley, 29, former head of the materials division of the Federal Alcohol Tax Unit, was sentenced yesterday to three years in prison on a charge of accepting bribes from two sugar companies.

Testimony at the trial was that O'Malley received about \$125 a week for permitting sugar to be diverted to the manufacture of illicit alcohol by Louis Harrison, Inc., and the A.C. Trading Company.

LODGE 746 I.W.O.
regrets to announce the sudden death of brother
Lucien Courtian
Died October 20, 1939

As Bronxites See It

By Isidore Begun
Bronx County Communist Candidate for City Council

By their backers shall you know them. Jeremiah F. Cross has announced his backing for Kinsley. Since Jeremiah F. got his job in State Attorney-General Bennett's office, he has been quite still. Well, that is something to be grateful for. Some of us remember, however, that once upon a time this fellow Cross had a loud-mouth and thought of himself as little New York State Diesie. Because he bravely served during the World War as an officer in the reserves, stationed at the "battlefront" at Harvard University, he became quite a figure in the New York State American Legion and his mouth kept going all the time a Harvey of Queens. Now he is backing Kinsley. Just one more reason why Bronx voters should repudiate both Kinsley and Cross in the elections next week.

Joseph Goldsmith of the "Tax Payers' Union" has endorsed Keegan. This "Tax Payers' Union" exists only on paper. But the same unfortunately cannot be said about Goldsmith. He attends Board of Estimate meetings, and City Council hearings in Germany and are watching it now in France where it is being carried on as a war measure.

I am afraid that the smearing of the American League and the attempt to outlaw the Communist Party means, among other things, the hushing of those groups which fight strenuously for peace, and the preparation for a flood of propaganda which will lead us over again into the tragic meshes of an imperialist war.

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"I am glad to join the committee for defense of Sam Darcy. Coming at the same moment as the unjustified attack on the American League and the Browder case, it is obviously political persecution and does not rest on the merits of the case which hinges on a technicality. In this regard, I have the same feeling that Mrs. Roosevelt expressed so well in the Herald Tribune Forum, that to begin persecuting Communists as such is setting a dangerous precedent for the crackdown of civil liberties in general.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1939

French 'Democracy' Commits Atrocities Against Refugees

What does decent mankind think of the latest acts of the Daladier Government of France?

This government which smirks about its undying love for democracy and humanity is now cooperating with the fascist Franco dictator of Spain by delivering thousands of Spanish refugee children back to the fascist traitor who murdered their fathers and mothers.

Daladier and Franco have just reached an agreement by which the French government agrees to track down the thousands of Spaniards who fought for a Republican Spain, and who took refuge in France from the butchers of Franco.

Daladier has agreed to send these heroes of Spanish democracy back to their fascist executioner!

Daladier's police have already confiscated the food and supplies sent to the Spanish children by generous, liberty-loving people of other countries. Before they are sent back to Franco's tender mercies, these Spanish children are being robbed by the French Government of their chocolate, toys and food.

This is a horror story which should shock the conscience of mankind.

As if this were not enough, the French Government is now rounding up thousands of Jewish, Czech, and German refugees, men who fled to France to escape autocracy and tyranny, and is sending them to the chain gangs of its African colonies. While its Propaganda Ministry talks of French idealism in the war, Daladier's police are hunting down the noblest and most courageous enemies of fascist tyranny within France's borders.

Thus at every step, the French "democracy" of a Daladier and a Bonnet turns out to be the most cynical collaboration with fascism and tyranny, the unleashing of a French Gestapo against everything decent, and honorable and progressive in France.

More vividly than any words could do, Daladier's willing cooperation with Spanish fascism for the persecution and murder of Spain's fighters for democracy unmasks the pretenses of Daladier's "opposition to Hitlerism."

It is on a par with the sickening hypocrisy of the Chamberlain Government which publishes news of Nazi atrocities against helpless minorities in Germany, only forgetting to mention that while these horrible atrocities were being committed in the dungeons of fascist Germany, Chamberlain was delivering Czechoslovakia to Hitler at Munich and Berchtesgaden.

The crimes of Daladier against the thousands of Spanish refugees cannot go unnoticed by civilized public opinion. French Government cooperation with Spanish fascism may result in new massacres of Spanish fighters for democracy. It must be stopped.

The 'Grapes of Wrath' Come to Life

Out on the West Coast, in the "Grapes of Wrath" country, the open shoppers have let loose a bloody reign of terror.

The reactionary Associated Farmers, with all its assortment of vigilantes, scabs and gangsters, are trying their fiercest to break the cotton pickers strike in San Joaquin Valley. White, Negro, Mexican and Filipino agricultural workers are fighting for a decent wage under the leadership of the Workers Alliance and the United Cannery, Agricultural Packing and Allied Workers, CIO.

Unitedly they are demanding \$1.25 a hundred pounds as against the starvation rate of 80 cents, offered by the Associated Farmers. From 100 to 200 pounds is about all a man can pick in one day in this country, and even then the whole family must work merely to live—and at a short season crop! But the cotton barons have not stopped even at lynch threats and inhuman bestiality against the strikers.

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Stool-Pigeons Will Be Eating Well

During the last war, the "spy" hunts to weed out active trade unionists from the factories, were not begun until the United States had actually entered the war. This time, the open-shoppers are not waiting. They are out to exploit the war hysteria for anti-union purposes while the country is still at peace and, presumably, a neutral.

Ohio industrialists have just organized a so-called National Protective League to track down "spies" in the factories. Five hundred dollars is being offered for information leading to an arrest and conviction. But—and here is something unprecedented—\$25 is being offered for information leading to the arrest of anyone EVEN IF THE SUSPECT IS NOT CONVICTED! Here is an open invitation for stoolpigeons to work on a wholesale scale against active unionists.

Perhaps the most ominous thing about this open-shop National Protective League, is the announcement by its general counsel that the "spy" hunt has the approval of J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Question to Attorney General Murphy: how does this fit in with your repeated "reassurances" about the protection of civil rights?

Beware of the Truth, Lord Cooper Tells Us

Lord Duff Cooper cautions America against the "new style" of propaganda which condemns "both imperialisms" of England and Germany.

But this warning from the English Lord is itself the worst kind of British war propaganda.

His Lordship is frightened at the extent to which the good sense of the American people is seeing through the attempt of the Anglo-French imperialists to drag America in. He is irritated that the American people are seeing through the "noble" aims of the Bankers of London and the oppressors of India and Ireland. He invents the trick of labeling this clear understanding of the imperialist war as "Nazi propaganda" because he knows the American people justly detest the imperialism of German fascism. But the Lord wants the American people to love the equally detestable imperialism of the British Empire and shed their blood for it.

That's where he meets his Waterloo. For the American people are wise to the tricks of the imported little Lord Duff Cooper. By the way, Lordie, whatever are you doing to push your plan to put a Hapsburg and Hohenzollern prince as the new Kings of Germany with the British bankers pulling the new King's strings?

Jolly democratic scheme that is!

To the World of Tomorrow—Au Revoir

While the lights go out at the World's Fair, the earth is once more threatened with the blackout of a world war.

When the "World of Tomorrow" first opened its gates, the people hoped for peace, for a symbolic expression of democracy and the brotherhood of all peoples. That was their cherished aspiration for the present and the future. But in the interim, the inept statesmen and the lustful profiteers, who still call the tune on five-sixths of the globe, unleashed the horror of horrors, the imperialist slaughter. This senseless blood-bath now hovers like a black pall over the peace and security of the American people.

The newspapers talk much of the Fair officials and what they think. But the point is what did the people think of the Fair? It is plain that 26,000,000 Americans who passed through the turnstiles at Flushing had their minds and hearts fixed on the better world that's possible.

In the magnificent pavilion of the Soviet Union, 15,000,000 people saw the "World of Tomorrow" literally here today. They viewed the unprecedented achievements of Socialism—the limitless advances of the Soviet Union in extending the health, culture, progress and prosperity of its 180,000,000 citizens. Perched atop the stainless steel Soviet giant, the people saw the gleaming Red Star—a beacon light for mankind—that will never go out. It grows brighter every day, with each turn in world events.

The American people looked upon the Fair's dazzling exhibitions—the tremendous advances of science, the masterpieces of art, the newest and latest in education, the comfortable homes, the thousands of mechanical devices for making life more joyous—and they thought in terms of bringing the good life to America. In all these brilliant displays, the people saw the possibilities of Socialism in America. But between each example of technical triumph, was the unseen shadow of monopoly capital—Wall Street—which sweats these achievements out of the working masses and then denies them ownership and enjoyment. That is the contradiction and the people will derive new courage for the solution—Socialism.

When the gates re-open in 1940, the people hope they will be upon a peaceful world. We can contribute by keeping America out of the imperialist war, and by striving, with ever more unity, to protect and enrich those democratic liberties which the war-mongers would tear apart.

The Associated Farmers constitute the far west outpost of all the most fasciminded labor-haters on Wall Street. If they can get away with their vicious campaign of red-baiting and terror against the cotton pickers, it means the beginning of a similar campaign against labor and poor farmers throughout the country. The Associated Farmers were on the list to be investigated by the LaFollette Senate Civil Liberties Committee, and it is plain now why the Senate Tories have been trying to kill the Committee by denying it funds. More than ever the LaFollette Committee should receive an appropriation to continue its good work.

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Change the World



Woodrow Wilson, Debs, and the Present Drive to Drag America Into War

By MIKE GOLD

WOODROW WILSON sent Eugene V. Debs to prison during the last war. It was an easy victory for that "liberal" President. He had been a calm college professor of history, with many well-written volumes of fine democratic rhetoric to his credit. His whole political career was built on his fight against what he called "the invisible government of the trusts." But he was also opposed to the Socialist ideas of Debs; Wilson believed in "peaceful evolution."

Yet it was not his ideas, his books nor his courtly Virginian logic that prevailed over the revolutionary Socialist. Debs, Woodrow Wilson, the man of peace, tricked America into the greatest blood-bath the world has yet seen, a futile, sordid, imperialist war. And Woodrow Wilson, as brutally as any Hitler, employed the primitive naked force of the capitalist state to persecute Eugene V. Debs. He sent Debs to prison, and kept him there, years after the war ended, with that peculiar personal malice known only to renegades.

Many judgments have been written on the breakdown of Woodrow Wilson and his politics. But for the Socialist future, the crux of his typical liberal tragedy is symbolized by the jailing of Debs. Wilson's defeat at Versailles and in the League of Nations battle was inevitable after he had jailed Debs. The President who had turned America over to reaction and who had betrayed his own life-long principles, at home was obviously incapacitated for saving the rest of the world.

In politics, if one says A, one must follow with B. Yet it is painful to believe that Roosevelt, a president who for a brief hour inspired the submerged masses of America with such bright hope, is treading along the path of Woodrow Wilson.

Yet how can one escape the conviction that history in America is repeating itself? Such repetition is never in exactly the same form, just as a river differs from hour to hour. But a river only flows by virtue of the forces of gravity, and the same class forces are operating in America today to jail Browder as they once jailed Debs.

Let no liberal dullard or radical renegade sit at us that it is not the same situation: that Debs was a Socialist, Browder is Communist: Debs was jailed for anti-war agitation, Browder is being tried on a passport technicality. This is the sophistry of a shyster Tammany lawyer, and fools nobody. It is obvious to anyone who has even a rudimentary political nose or some slight honesty of mind, that Roosevelt is set on plunging America into another imperialist war, and that Browder and the Communist Party of 1938, belong among the obstacles to be removed.

But political persecution of this sort is ineffective. If Browder has to go to prison, he will win his due with Roosevelt, just as history now concedes that Debs won his controversy with Wilson, or Thoreau and John Brown with the slaveocracy.

It always seems very easy to a government to destroy the leadership of a popular movement. But it never manages to destroy the masses whose only salvation lies in that movement, or the historical forces that make that movement inevitable.

The American revolutionists of 1776 were able to suppress the Tories in their midst, because those Tories did not reflect the basic needs of the American colonists. The French revolutionists of 1789 could suppress the monarchists, because they, too, were an isolated minority, with no real roots in the nation.

But the Czar could not suppress the Bolsheviks, not even after his 1905 victory. Nor has Hitler been able to suppress the Socialists and Communists of Germany, or Daladier the Communists of France.

National unemployment is still here, and the bitter fight of the greedy trusts against trade unions and the living standards of America's working people. Whatever influence the American Communist movement has won, has been by virtue of its ceaseless battle for the people in these phases of the perennial class war.

It is nevertheless mothers who have seen milk supplied to their babies through Communist agitation who contribute to this Party's unshakable strength. It is Negroes who have witnessed the brave fight of Communists to end lynching and race discrimination who bring their loyalty to the Party. It is trade unionists who have watched Communists fight against labor racketeers and bureaucrats who cannot see this Party destroyed, and will prove loyal to the end, because such loyalty is necessary to their daily bread.

As for Earl Browder, those who have known him for years, and have watched his remarkable growth as a leader, have no doubt but that he will grow even more under persecution. He will filter into the imagination of America as Thaelmann of Germany has pervaded the thought of the world's masses.

It is always dangerous for capitalism to give the people a martyr who symbolizes their vast needs. Now the Roosevelt administration has unleashed its J. Edgar Hoover, whose profession is that of creating such martyrs of the people.

Roosevelt's tragedy seems like Wilson's, out of the fact that even the freest and finest liberal is always chained by unbearable bonds to the fate of expiring capitalism.

But a Debs, a Browder, owe their loyalty to the Socialist future, to the light and comradeship of a better world.

We must save them from prison, because their jailing is always a major promise that our own freedom is in peril. But such men never fear prison, because even there the future guards them with shining wings, and works through them and by them in ways unknown to the policemen of the status quo.

Siegmeister Conducts American Singers at 10

Elie Siegmeister conducts American Singers in final program of American folk songs over WQXR at 10 P.M. . . . Walter Abel, Pauline Lord and Betty Fields enact title roles in "Bill of Divorcement" on star Theatre over WABC at 9 o'clock.

BROADCAST BAND
Dial Readings

WMCA 570 Kc. WEAF 660, WOR 710, WJZ 760, WMCA 810, WABC 880, WHN 1010, WOR 1120, WABC 1250, WEVD 1300, WCNW 1500, WQXR 1550.

MORNINGS

8:25-WABC—News

8:30-WEAF-WJZ-A. P. News

8:35-WABC—Sports Radio News

7:00-WABC—Symphony WABC—Phil Cook's "Almanac"

7:15-WHN—U. P. News

7:30-WABC—Morning News

7:45-WABC—News Report

7:55-WJZ—U. P. News

8:00-WOR—Trans-Radio News

8:15-WABC—Morning News

8:30-WABC—Condensed News

WJZ—A. P. News

WHOM—Polish Hour

WNYC—Consumer Hour

9:05-WEAF—News About Women

WJZ—Women of Tomorrow

9:15-WABC—American School of the Air,

9:30-WOR—Women Make the News

WJZ—Breakfast Club

9:45-WHN—U. P. News

9:55-WABC—"Bill of Divorcement"

10:15-WNYC—Board of Education Program

10:45-WQXR—"Monitor Views the News"

11:00-WNYC—News: Latest Food Prices

11:15-WABC—House of Request Music

11:30-WABC—Lannie Ross, Song Recital

11:45-WNYC—Board of Education Program

12:00-WOR—"Keep Fit Music!"

11:45-WNYC—"You and Your Health"

AFTERNOON

12:00-WHN—U. P. News

12:30-WABC—David Lowe, News of Stage and Screen WMC—News

12:45-WJZ—Trans-Radio News

12:45-WNYC—Midday Symphony WNYC—"Microphone in the Sky," Interviews from Atop the Empire State Building, Sports Review

12:45-WABC—Easy Aces

12:45-WMC—"Star Final"

12:45-WEAF—Condensed News

WOR—Consumers Quiz Club

1:15-WMC—Oversized Press Club Luncheon

2:00-WJZ—Board of Education Program

2:00-WABC—Music for Young Listeners, Conducted by Mary Van Xoren

WNYC—News

2:30-WABC—Sports Predictions

2:30-WMC—Opera Hour

2:45-WABC—"Time of the Month"

2:45-WJZ—"Orphans of Divorce"

WNYC—Picture Milestones

3:00-WOY—"Little Red School House," Program

WABC—"Top Ten" with Bob Trout

3:45-WNYC—News

4:00-WABC—"Radio Playhouse"

WOR—"Radio Music"

WABC—Al Pierce and His Gang

WMC—"Oriental Tales"

WQXR—Symphony Hall

8:30-WABC—Rebroadcast, through Electrical Transcription of the Adventures of Sherlock Holmes, starring Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce

WABC—"Fred Allen's Whitey's Orchestra"

WABC—"Aviation Time"

WJZ—"Quicksilver"

8:45-WHNC—U. P. News

8:45-WABC—"Red Alert"

WABC—"Sports Roundup"

9:00-WABC—"Young People's Program"

9:00-WABC—"Young Symphonies"

9:00-WABC—Highways to Health

9:45-WNYC—Board of Education Program

9:45-WABC—"Weird Orchestra"

WJZ—Dance Music

5:30-WNYC—Negro Melody Singers

WQXR—Music of the Moment

WJZ—"Clue Matinee"

WABC—"Time Out for Dancing"

4:30-WNYC—"Young Symphonies"

4:30-WABC—"Highways to Health"

4:45-WNYC—"Bill of Divorce"

WJZ—Plantage Party

WHN—"There's a Law Against It"

7:00-WABC—"Historical Debate"

8:00-WABC—Ken Murray, Frances Langford, Dennis Baker from Hollywood, Walter Abel, Pauline Lord and Betty Fields in "Bill of Divorce"

8:30-WABC—"Bill of Divorce"

8:45-WABC—"Bill of Divorce"

9:00-WABC—"Bill of Divorce"

9:15-WABC—"Bill of Divorce"

9:30-WABC—"Bill of Divorce"

9:45-WABC—"Bill of Divorce"

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**PERSONAL--BUT
NOT PRIVATE**

By DAVE FARRELL

My beloved Bruins are still undefeated and have just about wrecked any Rose Bowl aspirations Oregon may have toyed with thanks to Kenny Washington's pitching arm, Jackie Robinson's remarkable ability to zig and zag while carrying the ball, and Oregon's reluctance to win.

But before I seemingly disparage the Bruin's victory, I think I had better go into my raves. And then I'll go in for more or less academic football analysis. The Bruins were behind in first down 17-4—and yet won with a touchdown to spare as the 16-8 score would indicate. The touchdowns were honestly come by—there being no element of fluke in either of them because UCLA's great Negro backs, Kenny Washington and Jackie Robinson, put on a couple of plays that were super-superlative.

With his team trailing by a 6-3 score, from his own 34 "The General"—as his teammates call him, took a pass from center, faded back and threw. From out of a London fog came Jackie hell-bent for pigskin. Two Webfeet backs who were detailed to trail him, followed closely until with a burst of speed the Negro flash snaked past, slowed down, turned—and made a catch on the 8-yard line. (From the line of scrimmage the pitch went for 58 yards—actually about ten more should be added.) After which Jackie played hop-scootch and cantered as nicely as you please over the goal line. How many of our babies can throw a baseball fifty eight (or sixty-eight) yards? Then imagine if you please the thought of heaving a football that far—right on the D in dime. The catch was a cinch. There was no leaping—lunging—or diving for the ball. It just landed plunk-right in the Robinsonian mitts.

Get that? Now listen to this, if you please. A bad Bruin kick (the Bruin punting was slightly below parid all afternoon) put the ball on Oregon's 26-yard line. After Strode, the Negro giant had stopped Berry for a one yard gain, Smith, the Duck's left end, was flipped, one that looked like money—until Jackie Robinson came out of nowhere to intercept it and be downed on his own 18.

On the very next play, working their old hidden ball trick, the ball was handed to Jackie who took off. At the 40, just when it seemed that he was stopped Washington threw a perfect block for him and Jackie cut to his right and was off again. A little past midfield, the vaunted speedster Jay Graybeal and Smith, safety man, started cutting in on him from both sides. Jackie seemingly stopped dead—cut to his left and heat a course down the sideline stripes. From where I sat it looked as though he would either be trapped or forced out of bounds. But still, he kept going. Finally Graybeal made a lunge and missed—as Jackie kept his footing and drew a couple of feet further inside the line and then let go. It was only when Smith took out after him in desperation that I realized how fast is our Jackie. He never got his hand on him. And the Negro star from Pasadena—showed me the longest run of the year—82 yards. That was the ball game.

For the rest it was all Oregon. The Ducks shoved the Bruins around at will. But every time the clutch came, a different Oregonian forgot he was playing football and went into charades—with Ernie Lombardi being the favorite character. The Ducks fumbled on the 23—and let the Bruin get in position for the first score, Somers field-goal. They tumbled on the 6, and let the Bruin kick out and stave off a sure touchdown. But worst of all with the ball on the Bruin's 3-foot line with four downs to get goal in. And it was from there that Somers recovered—kicked out to the 26 and look up two paragraphs to see what happened.

From here on in, the Bruin should not drop a game until December 9th when they play the Trojans—who apparently showed what reserve strength means. After being held to a scoreless tie in the first half they rolled up 26 against "Poor Cal." in the second. The Bruin line ain't what she should be—for Troy. Although Frawley and Somers played exceptional football all afternoon, Westwood's wall taken by and large was consistently outcharged by the Duck forwards. Only Right End Macpherson played first-rate football today, guards excepted. Although a good word must be put in for Ray Bartlett, a Negro end who is, like Jackie, a transfer from Pasadena Jaycees. On a couple of plays—he showed that he has plenty of it. The Bruin punting, as has been said before, was so bad that I doubt if it averaged better than 17 yards a try all afternoon. And here as much can be said for Oregon. Reginald, who came down with a reputation as a boomer, certainly didn't live up to his billing.

The Bruin tackles were pretty awful. They spent the greater part of the afternoon and some of the evening (it was dark enough for the arcs by the time they got through) staring up at the heavens for traces of last night's lunar eclipse while supine on the soft sod of our Coliseum. Our ends, with but rare exceptions—notably Macpherson, were either taking bait from the Webfeet and were being sucker'd in or were being bounced higher than a golf ball by th Oregon backfield.

But since we won, I suppose I shouldn't squawk too much. That's the object of the game after all. And since Jackie and Kenny came through who am I to carp like a cod?

Jaspers in Air

The holiday is over for Manhattan's football team. Refreshed by their week's respite from competition, the Jaspers have put on the pressure again, hopeful of commanding successfully through the remainder of their schedule. It is hoped that this concentration will result in improved marksmanship.

WHAT'S ON

Coming

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, member National Committee, CPUSA, just returned from national tour, speaks on "American Labor Travelogue, 1939." Saturday, Nov. 4, 2:30 P.M., Aesp. Workers School, 2nd floor, 38 E. 12th St. Adm. 25c. Newark, N. J.

NOVEMBER ANNIVERSARY SPEECH, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, "Our Fight for 11," Auditorium, 25 Belmont Ave., Sunday, Nov. 5, 3 P.M. \$0c. admission.

Philadelphia, Pa.

HEAR WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Sam Adams Darcy and Carl Reeve at Town Hall, 154 N. Broad Street, Friday Night, November 3rd, 8 P.M.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

SOCIAL DANCE GROUP—Recognized Workers School for Ballroom Dancing, Walks, Foxots, Tango, etc. 66 Fifth Ave., Studio 1-B. GR. 7-2529. Miriam Paliss. Registration 2-18 P.M.

TONIGHT at 8:00

**BRONX
ELECTION
RALLY**

Speakers:

WM. Z. FOSTER
National Chairman, C.P.U.S.A.

ISIDORE BEGUN
C.P. Candidate for City Council

MORRIS NOVICK
Associate Editor "Freight"

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
Veteran Labor Leader

HUNTS POINT PALACE

Southern Blvd. and 188th St., Bronx

GALA OPENING

This Week-End, Nov. 3rd

**UNITY
HOTEL**

581 MONMOUTH AVE., Lakewood, N. J.

Tel. Lakewood 1159

UNITY HOTEL is the ideal place for your winter vacation. You will find the atmosphere pleasant and congenial—the food delicious—the surrounding comfortable and charming—and the rates reasonable.

Management: GROSS & SCHWARTZ

STODDS DAILY WORKER SPUKIES

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1939

Canzy Picked To Beat Al Davis Tonight

'Daily' Fight Writer Sees
Experience on Top
At Garden

By Stan Kurman

Can a kid with a punch beat an experienced, ringwise vet? The theory gets the acid test when Brownsville Al Davis faces former feather and lightweight champ Tony Canzoneri in a ten-roundner at Madison Square Garden tonight.

Rated one of the greatest little fellows of all time, Tony goes into the ring 2-1 underdog off his poor showings on the comeback route. However the odds started at 4-1 on youthful Davis a month ago, were knocked down when Tony clicked in recent workouts.

With fourteen years of fighting under his belt, Tony is pitted against a 20-year-old kid who has been fighting pro just about two years.

Al's chief forte, a left hook, has carried him unbeaten into this scrap. Still Al isn't any great shakes of a boxer and had loads of difficulty with Mickey Farber and Eddie Brink, his shrewdest opponents.

Personally it looks like Canzoneri by decision. Figure Canzi to tie up Al and come through. Can't judge too much by Tony's bad showings. This is the first fight in the comeback path that means an awful lot to Tony. In the others he was just glad to stick it out without getting hurt. This one he wants to win. And get just one more big fight, then quit.

GOOD PRELIMS

The rest of the show is aces. Sammy Luttspring, Canadian welter champ, takes on Steve Mamakos, crack Washington, D. C., slugger who recently beat high-ranking middleweight Georgia Abrams in a semi-final fight. Mamakos is subbing for the ailing Lenny Del Geno.

Another eight brings together Billy Marquart, mid-west slugger who has beaten top lightweight challenger Sammy Angott twice in three starts, with Jersey's Billy Beauchard.

Two four-rounders pair Tami Maurilio with Ettore Penn and Harry Davison, kid brother of Al Davis, with Henry Ferrara.

Tix scale from \$5.75 ringside down to \$1.15 general admission.

LIU Stronger

Troubled by reserve problems, Coach Clair Bee of Long Island University is pointing to the West Virginia Wesleyan tussle Saturday afternoon at Ebbets Field to give the Blackbirds at least a 500 per cent season.

L. I. U. with all its forces on tap, toppled Brooklyn College, City College and Providence in night sessions at Ebbets Field. It was the Bradley Tech contest in Peoria, Ill., which showed the need for reserves. Saturday's Davis-Elkins meeting at Ebbets Field again plainly demonstrated that weakness.

Bee will build the Blackbird attack about Bill (Dolly) King, the rangy end who has been a consistent star this season. Big Dolly, with three touchdowns to his credit, leads the L. I. U. scoring list. He added his third in the Davis-Elkins assignment when he intercepted a forward pass and scooted more than half the field for a touchdown.

Another encouraging sign is the advancement made by the fleet-footed Leo Price at halfback. Price failed to make the Peoria trip because of an injured ankle, thereby upsetting the backfield scoring plays. He will be in there fighting against the Bobcats.

Incidentally it's interesting to get the exact words of Coach

HOT FEATS FROM THE '39 GRIDIRON



On The Score Board

By Lester Rodney

An unpleasant note from the South: It seems that Burgess Whitehead, Giant second baseman, belongs to the Jake Powell minority. Whitehead, shopping in Rocky Mount, near his North Carolina home, became embroiled in an argument with a young Negro woman over some minor incident at a store counter.

When he didn't win the argument, Whitehead hit the woman two heavy blows in the face, knocking her down, and immediately left the store.

Stevens to Georgia Coach Butts when both came onto the field during the general melee. When a team plays as consistently rough and applies fists and elbows en masse almost scientifically in the scrummage, you can be sure that the Coach has at least not discouraged that type of "play." What Stevens said to Butts was, "Do you fellows want to fight or play football?" If you want to fight we outnumber you." Butts said nothing, but the rough stuff subsided in the second half, aided by some spontaneous man-to-man handshaking of the Georgia and NYU boys coming out of their dressing rooms for the second half. What Stevens was doing was, "No rough stuff. If they want to keep it up, let them. We'll play football."

Don't be too surprised if Lafayette upsets NYU's fine team this week. The Violet youngsters are bound to let down after three consecutive hard fought and close games against major opposition. That's something to be expected and don't think Coach Mal Stevens doesn't expect it. He, a doctor, knows better than most coaches that the boys on the team ARE just boys and can't be brought up to the same pitch every week. Physical disabilities coming out of that Georgia roughhouse won't help against a Lafayette team that's not too bad, and has been pointing for this one.

Incidentally it's interesting to get the exact words of Coach

Whitehead Slugs a Negro Woman

By Lester Rodney

There was no feeling of letdown at the NYU indoor workout for Lafayette yesterday.

Washed off Ohio Field, the Violets looked hot in a signal drill at the uptown gym. Although NYU has come through three straight bruising games, Coach Stevens is squelching all talk of Lafayette being a snap. The Leopards, who have lost three out of five, are much stronger than the record shows. Two of those losses were close ones to Penn and Dartmouth. Besides Lafayette has an annoying habit of

staying low. As a matter of fact, the Lavender line played a nice game, but frequent fumbling stalled most of the Beaver advances. The week will be devoted to fundamentals, the coaching staff being of the opinion that skill practice and some crisp blocking and tackling would help the Beavers no end against any unorthodox maneuvers Lou Oshins' squad may attempt.

Northern injuries were sustained against Lowell. As a matter of fact, the Lavender line played a nice game, but frequent fumbling stalled most of the Beaver advances. The week will be devoted to fundamentals, the coaching staff being of the opinion that skill practice and some crisp blocking and tackling would help the Beavers no end against any unorthodox maneuvers Lou Oshins' squad may attempt.

The Beavers must win this game. From the material available at the beginning of the season, a poor record was expected. Unfortunately these expectations have been more than fulfilled. If the team loses one more game its record will be the poorest ever compiled by a Friedman-coached squad. If it loses to Brooklyn, it will be the first Beaver unit to have succumbed—a fate worse than death, it is felt.

Accordingly, egged on by student bodies whose neighborliness causes them to be very personal and scathing rivals, both teams will go all out.

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Ohio State marched hard in the first period against Cornell which gradually found out where the leaks were and filled them up.

Then Cornell's strong attack went to work. Ohio State was using a seven-man line and close backtracking up so McCullough started throwing passes. Gradually the Ohio State defense opened up against the air threat, especially the guards. Cornell soon found the holes they were leaving and poured through them.

Lou raves about the Cornell backs, stressing the large number of breakaway backs in the starting and end sub backfields. "No opponent can hope to stop Cornell by merely plugging up defensive holes. As long as any of the backs are on their feet they'll keep going."

Lou admits Columbia improvement, but is not enthusiastic about chances against Cornell. But then, Lou would like very much to find the odds 7-1 or thereabouts when the Lions hit Ithaca. Columbia and Lou Little work best as underdogs.

Lou Little Ain't Predicting Upset Of Cornell, But—

By Bernie Stephens

Is Lachrymose Lou Little setting up the giant he plans to knock over on Saturday? Columbia's famed "underdog" coach, having had Cornell's Big Reds scouted as they trounced the Ohio State powerhouse, has been waxing eloquent on the merits of the ranking eastern eleven. A general summation of Little's opinion would be:

"Cornell hasn't flaw from end to end, and has enough great backs to provide a scoring threat from any point on the field, with any of the backs carrying."

No faint praise, this, but folks that have been around for a while are reflecting on similar occasions not long past: Rose Bowl time, 1934, when Stanford's "laughing boys" entered the stadium quoted at 4-1, and left on the short-end of the 7-0 score, outfought, out-charged and out-witted by the vastly undermanned Lions.

Three weeks have elapsed since a like, if less revolutionary incident, took place at Baker Field. Army came to town supposedly well-heeled at every post, but found Columbia linemen racing each other for the privilege of tackling Army backs behind the line of scrimmage, and barely eked out a tie on a desperate last-minute pass.

Cornell is better than a year ago." Lou has to say. "It is an opportunistic and resourceful club that will hit with unerring aim at the right spot."

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East Side Fistic Comer

The stock of unbeaten Maxie Shapiro, unbeaten East Side lightweight pride was soaring today after his decisive win over durable Yoshiro Nakamura in the top eight at the St. Nicholas Palace Monday night. It was Maxie's thirty-third straight win.

Meanwhile Stan Mikulka, who went out of the Georgia game with a broken nose, reported for action. He'll probably be set to go Saturday with a face mask as protection. If Stan isn't fit, both Bill Galu and Jim Tighe are set to take over.

Try and keep the Blackbird attack about Bill (Dolly) King, the rangy end who has been a consistent star this season. Big Dolly, with three touchdowns to his credit, leads the L. I. U. scoring list. He added his third in the Davis-Elkins assignment when he intercepted a forward pass and scooted more than half the field for a touchdown.

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